

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1775.

THE

[NUMBER 1716.]

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

*Containing the freshest ADVICES,*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

*both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.*

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.



**A**SSIZE of BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775.  
Flour at 20s. per Cent.  
**A** WHITE Loaf of Sack Flour to weigh  
1lb. 8*oz.* for 4 Coppers.

## PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6 <i>d.</i>	Beef per Barrel	4 <i>oz.</i>
Flour	1 <i>lb.</i>	Pork	6 <i>oz.</i>
Brown Bread	1 <i>lb.</i>	Salt	3 <i>oz.</i>
W. India Rum	4 <i>oz.</i>	India tea	3 <i>oz.</i>
New-England do.	6 <i>oz.</i>	Chocolate per Doz.	1 <i>lb.</i>
Maccavoado Sugardy	6 <i>oz.</i>	Bees Wax	3 <i>oz.</i>
Single refined do.	3 <i>oz.</i>	Indian Coco per Bush.	3 <i>oz.</i>
Molasses	3 <i>oz.</i>	Wood	so to 2 <i>lb.</i>

High-Water at New-York, and San's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	Water.	High water sets		
		H.	M.	N.
Thursday	3	10	after	15 before
Friday	4	11	7	15
Saturday	5	12	7	16
Sunday	6	1	7	17
Monday	7	2	7	18
Tuesday	8	2	7	18
Wednesday	9	3	7	19
Days	9 hours	30 min.	the 13 <i>th.</i>	

The MONITOR, No. III.

**S**o great is the infirmity of the human mind, that, even in matters of the most intimate concern, men are extremely apt to forget circumstances of the greatest moment, towards the due regulation of their judgment and conduct; or at best to retain too faint and confused a remembrance of them, fully to answer that valuable end, their minds being distractured with the multiplicity of interesting occurrences, that constantly crowd upon their attention; from whence it becomes necessary frequently to refresh their memories, in order to keep them steady to their purposes, and uniform in their sentiments and practices. I shall therefore dedicate this paper to a compendious review of those events, which have brought us to a crisis, big with the most important consequences, to the future existence of this immeasurable continent.

It is customary when one set of men, or one society, in the prosecution of their ambition or avarice, have adopted the intention to usurp the rights, and annihilate the privileges of another, sedulously to seek out some pretense, for the imputation of a crime on the devoted victim; by which, they may seem to have forfeited their rights, and their spoilers may at least give a colour of justice to their proceedings. But the parliament of Britain, bolder in iniquity, and inebriated with too copious draughts of their own fancied omnipotence, disdained to cloak their projected peculation, by any plausible artifice or specious appearance; whatever; leaping all the bounds of decency at once, without even the slightest tinge of guilt or demerit on our part, immediately after the most express acknowledgments of our affectionate zeal and generosity, they proudly proclaimed themselves our masters, the absolute dispossessors of our lives, and properties; and attempted at a single blow to tumble us from the exalted station of freemen, down to the low level of vassals and slaves.

The idea of raising a revenue on the colonies, by parliamentary grants, was first conceived under the administration of that fagacious financier, Mr. Grenville; and was given birth to, by an act of the 4th of Geo. III. imposing certain duties, as the preamble recites, for "improving the revenue of the kingdom, and for extending and securing the navigation and commerce between Great Britain and her Majesty's dominions in America." The language of this act was novel, and its principle dangerous in the extreme degree; but as men had been habituated to regard the power of superintending and regulating the trade of the empire, as resident in the parliament, these impostions, which were a real deviation, partly concealed themselves under the covert of common and familiar notions; and did not give such immediate alarm, as the nature of them in reality required. The public attention too, was presently engrossed and diverted from the former, by that subsequent and more flagrant symptom of an usurped authority, the stamp act; amid the terror of which, lesser grievances were forgotten, or overlooked.

This act was passed shortly after, and was so obvious in its principle, and so burthenous in its exactions, that it forcibly struck the imagination of every man; and inflamed

every breast with a desire of opposition. It was easily perceived, that a resolution had been taken to leave the inhabitants of these colonies, not even the shadow of liberty.—

The preface runs thus, "Whereas, by an act made in the last session of parliament, several duties were granted, appropriated and continued, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing, the British colonies and plantations, in America: And whereas it is necessary, that provision be made for raising a further revenue

within your Majesty's dominions in America, towards defraying the said expences: We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Great Britain, have resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty, the several rates and duties herein after mentioned." These rates and duties were so numerous and exorbitant, that the anxiety of the colonists was stimulated, as well by the apprehension of being overburthened and exhausted for the present, as by the deplorable prospect of losing all the felicitous advantages of freedom for the future. In fact, their colonies are not yet advanced to that state of maturity and perfection, to be capable of supporting any considerable weight of taxes; especially in the present confined state of their commerce, and would have been much drained and impoverished, by the constant efflux of their little stock through such various and extended channels.

The magnanimous resistance of the Americans, on this occasion, deserves the highest acclamations of mankind, and the warmest gratitude of posterity. They sent up the most respectful petitions to the throne; but, like wise men, knowing, that intentional injuries and oppressions are not to be eluded or baffled by the feeble force of supplicatory addresses to the justice and humanity of those, from whom the evils flow, they corroborated their entreaties, by a suspension of those commercial benefits, on which the interests of Britain so much depend. The Ministry, little prepared for such an event were confounded and abashed: They were obliged, though with all the reluctance and chagrin of disappointed avarice, to recede from their darling scheme; and with an awkward grace, instead of admitting the justice and propriety of our complaints, which must have restrained their future follies, they founded a repeal of the act solely upon the principle of inexpediency; because "the continuance of it would be attended with many inconveniences, and might be productive of consequences greatly detrimental to the commercial interests of the Kingdom."

But to give us the fullest conviction, that parliament intended not to resign any part of her claims in our favour, the famous declaratory act was passed, immediately upon the back of the repeal, expressly asserting, that "several of the houses of representatives in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, had of late, against law, claimed to themselves, or to the general assemblies of the same, the sole and exclusive right of imposing duties and taxes, upon his Majesty's subjects in the said colonies and plantations &c., and that the King in parliament, had, hath and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity, to bind the colonies and people of America in all cases whatsoever."

The claim deemed exceptionable, by this act, is an exclusive right of taxation to our general assemblies, which is said to be "against law" "derogatory to the legislative authority of parliament, and inconsistent with the dependency of the colonies on the crown of Great Britain;" and in consequence thereof, it is rejected in the most peremptory terms, by a declaration of parliamentary right to bind us in all cases whatsoever.

What is the most natural construction, that ought to be put upon this claim of unlimited domination?—If there was no design to exercise it, where was the policy of holding it out as it were *in terrere* to the people of America? Why so inflexibly tenacious of an absurd, inefficient right, never intended to be made use of, as some men preposterously affect to consider it? At a time when the deepest jealousies and dis-

\* See 6th of Geo. 3d. Chap. xi.  
† Chap. xii.

tents had been fomented, would it not have been prudent and politic to have maintained a profound silence concerning such tremendous pretensions, which must necessarily keep up a suspicious, apprehensive and dissatisfied temper in the colonies?

It is evident, this act was designed as a public testimony against the exemption, demanded by us, from the taxing power, assumed by the British legislature, with a view to some future exertions of it; and if we could have entertained any doubt of this at first, the succeeding statute, enacted in the 7th of Geo. 3d, must be regarded as a clear and unambiguous solution of it.

"Whereas it is expedient, that a revenue should be raised in your Majesty's dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate provision, for defraying the charge of administration of justice, and the support of civil government, and towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing the said dominions; We the commons of Great Britain, have resolved to give and grant &c." This is the beginning of the act, imposing duties on red and white lead, painters colours, teas and paper; where the pernicious principle of taxation, which pervades the two former, is equally predominant. The purpose of raising an American revenue, or which perfectly the same thing, of taxing us, is open and avowed. All that perplexity and obscurity, in which the minds of some men seem to be involved, respecting the true nature of this act, is the result either of extreme ignorance, or of extreme hypocrisy. It needs no comment; but explain itself. It is confessedly designed to raise a revenue; and every imposition for that purpose, whether port duty, excise, poll tax, or land tax, is equally to be ranked under the general head of taxes, and is constantly and familiarly mentioned as such, by all historians and political writers.

Admiralization expected, that by varying the mode and masking it less offensive, by being less cumbersome and more remote in its operation, we might be unwarily detached from a punctual adherence to principles; and might, in that way, be gradually brought to submit to taxation in its fullest latitude. But we were more clear sighted and cautious, than was supposed. We viewed the act in its proper colours, and opposed it with suitable vigour, firmness and spirit.—The expedient employed on the preceding occasion was again revived: our imports ceased, and redress in part attended it. Had we still discontinued them, it is possible we might have been completely successful, and by improving a favourable conjuncture, might have obtained a satisfactory and permanent adjustment of the dispute.

In the partial revocation of this act, the ground of inexpediency is still maintained, and the claim and exercise of taxation still preferred. The duties on all the articles, except tea, were withdrawn; because "the said duties, in so far as they affect the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, tend to the prejudice and discouragement thereof, and are therefore contrary to the true principles of commerce." This reason did not extend to the article of tea, which is a foreign production, and therefore it was resolved to reserve the duty upon that; as an indication, that the others were not repealed with any design to forgo the arrogated right of taxing us; but with a view to some further more insidious attempt upon our liberties.

The progressive evolutions of this execrable scheme shall be traced in my next paper. In the meantime, suffice it to observe, that one soul animates these and every successive act of administration—a desire to enslave this country, and eat up the fruits of our industry in an endless train of taxes.

LONDON.  
Sept. 1. The enemies of freedom, says a correspondent, were never more capitally disappointed than in the Lord Mayor's not obeying the order of government for publishing the proclamation in the city.—It is a most torturing reflection to them, that the chief magistrate will give them no opportunity of abusing him.

Five thousand troops are clandestinely shipped in Ireland, and are absolutely failed for Boston.

It is said that as soon as Parliament meets, a price will be set on the heads of the Generals Washington, Lee, and Putnam, in the rebel army. [Rebel Ministers, look to your own heads!]

The foreign troops have received counter orders, and, we are told, are not to embark for England till that measure has received the approbation of Parliament.

No less than nine different plans are now banding about, for effecting a reconciliation with the Colonies. They are to be recommended to the consideration of the great, by their respective authors. [None but the right one will do. Attempt not to rob them of their liberty or property.]

Yesterday 400 hands of arms were put on board the Careless transport ship, lying off the Tower for Boston, and a number of fitting utensils.

A very sensible gentleman, and of great property in the city of London, has been drawing his money out of the funds by degrees for some time past, and has advised his friends to do the same, as he is convinced that the present measures adopted by administration against the colonies, must end in the ruin and destruction of the mother country.

Sept. 4. Upon the arrival of a dispatch lately from Hanover, the K—g ordered a private council to be summoned, consisting of Mr. Jenkinson, Lord Barrington, and another. His Majesty seemed highly displeased when it was over; sopped on a potatoe and a glass of water, his usual food when things go wrong. [N.B. No Suppers for his Majesty, but Potatoes!] A great number of officers, who are under orders to go out with the regiments destined for America, have desired leave to retire from the service.

The recruiting officers in Ireland met with uncommon success in raising the Roman Catholic army in that kingdom, to act against the Americans, owing to the bounty being larger than has been given on any former occasion.

Sept. 6. The Prussian and Hanoverian ministers, had a conference with his Majesty, and the Secretaries of State, at Kew yesterday, said to be on the subject of taking foreign troops into our service.

The people of Ireland, in general, we hear, are extremely out of temper, and displeased with the Court on many accounts; but on none so much as the arming five thousand Irish Papists, for the purpose of subduing their fellow subjects in America.

A report is current at the west end of the town, that Lord Harcourt has requested a reinforcement of six thousand troops, having received good information that the Spaniards intend to pay a visit to Ireland.

We are assured that a meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, will be held in a few days, to take into consideration on the present alarming situation of Great Britain and its Colonies.—As the business is of the utmost consequence, this meeting will be more numerous than ever was known on any former occasion.

Sept. 9. On Thursday eleven transports, all bound to America, passed by the back of the Isle of Wight, in their way to Ireland, in order to take in the soldiers that are ordered for Boston.

It is said, that a shilling a year increase of land tax is absolutely fixed upon the Cabinet.

Sept. 12. A Petition is said to be come from Jamaica, and others are daily expected from the other West India Islands, as they are great sufferers by the present conflict with America.

Wednesday evening two ladies of distinction, having a dispute at a party of cards, repaired yesterday morning in their carriages to a field near Paneras, and fought a duel with pistols, when one of them being shot in the left arm, the affair terminated.

A letter from York, dated September 12, says, "Yesterday the members of the corporation were convened in a most secret and unprecedented manner; when a motion was made for addressing the King to enforce the American measures. Many of the Common Council opposed this measure, with indignation and abhorrence which every honest man must feel, and it was thrown out by a very great majority."

Adjutant General Gates, who is Adjutant-General of the Provincials; is allowed by all the British officers who know any thing of him or of service, to be one of the bravest and best disciplined officers in Europe.

It is asserted that a number of Petitions are preparing to be presented to the House of Commons at the ensuing meeting, requesting that measures may be taken to restore tranquillity between Great Britain and the American Colonies.

A certain officer who lately resigned, was asked his reason for so doing, when he answered, because he wished to see a little more of the world. "Why don't you go to America with the troops? (said the querist) then you will have an opportunity of seeing the world soon?" "Yes, replied the officer, "the other world, I believe I should very soon; but as I am not tired of this, I do not choose to set out on such a journey yet."

WILLIAM SBURG, Nov. 3.

The seven white prisoners taken on board the Hawke tender at Hampton, have been treated with great humanity, one of them admitted to his parole, and another discharged; but the Negro slaves are closely confined, and will be tried for their lives.

A small squadron, commanded, it is said, by Capt. Montague, a few days since exchanged some shot with a party of riflemen at Jamestown, without any effect. The frequent depredations committed on the rivers by the tenders have provoked the inhabitants in every part to await their papple coming on shore, when they expect to treat them with that rigour due to thieves and robbers.

Between one and two o'clock last Wednesday morning, it being very dark and rainy, the sentinel on duty at the treasury fired upon some persons, whom he had repeatedly challenged without receiving any answer; and suspecting they were armed, and that they might return, he hung his blanket upon some pales, and stood with his gun ready cocked to fire at the first of their guns. In about half an hour a gun was discharged from behind the treasury, the ball from which struck close to the blanket, and the sentinel fired a second time. The Captain of the guard at the magazine hearing the report of guns, went immediately with a small detachment to endeavour to intercept the villains upon their retreat and it is said saw three men, at whom they fired without success, it being exceeding dark.—Next morning several parties were sent after them, but could gain no other intelligence than that two or three men, in blue jackets, had been seen early that morning, near the creek, by some Negroes.

It has been suspected that Captain Montague himself was the person, and that his design was to attempt to destroy the magazine or treasury; and his madness or folly made him return the sentinel's fire. Whoever he was, he had a narrow escape.

WATER TOWN, November 13.

Wednesday last Capt. Robbins, bound from Ireland for Boston, in a schooner, Jades with Beef, Tongues, Butter, Potatoes, and Eggs (all much wanted, for the Butchering Assails there) was taken by a Privateer from Beverly and carried in there.—

Capt. Robbins, who has been brought to town, informs us, that he left Ireland the 24th of September, at which time five regiments were embarking on board seven ships and one brig, for Boston, and 'twas said that those were all the troops destined thence this fall, though a large reinforcement was to be sent in the spring, to make up an army of 22,000 men. Capt. Robbins brought papers to the 16th of September, which are not come to hand; also the King's Proclamation, declaring the Colonists Rebels.—

Capt. Robbins says, The common people of Ireland were almost unanimous in favour of the Americans, and that only those dependent on Government, appeared against us.—The following extracts, however, from letters taken on board Capt. Robbins, we insert, and leave our readers to make their own observations on them, viz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to the famous tarring and feathering Colonial [No/it] in Boston: dated Aug. 20, 1775.

"I congratulate you on your happy escape in the late engagement you had with those sons of liberty—I am now beginning to think, notwithstanding the wise politicks of this town, that the Americans are a damn'd set of puritanical rascals; and if we had not begun with them now, that they would in a very short time have totally shaken off their dependence on Great Britain. However, I hope by the reinforcements we are now sending, they will very soon be quieted."

\* Meaning a determination to stop infesting men for the Boston expedition.

Extract of a letter from a Major in Ireland, to an officer in Boston, dated Dublin, Aug. 22, 1775.

"I am now preparing to embark as Major of the 55th. I will now take my chance

with you: We will embark in three weeks at farthest, and hope to eat a Christmas dinner with you, of such fare as you may have.—I shall treat you with some good drink. Pray get a good hat for me on Bunker's hill. You will have from better authority than mine the great armaments for the spring: I believe the Yankees will repent all their mistaken courage; I suppose they are mad; their enthusiasm drives them on to fight;—but in confusion they have not friends, nor in resources have they the means to carry on a war. Therefore I think this business will soon be settled."—I was just about to send you a power of attorney to manage my New-York grant. I regret poor Abner; but we must all submit to our fate.

Extract of a letter from Ireland, to an officer in Boston, dated Aug. 20.

"We have had several accounts from part of the troops of last embarkation. You will find a busy scene at Boston. I hope no more of such actions as that at Charlestown, which appears to have been the most serious in our memory. Great preparations are making to recruit the regiments both here and in America. They have given Lord Kenmore leave to inflict 4000 catholics, for the latter purpose, but they say as yet, they had but little success. The foolish idea of fighting against their countrymen, prevents them. They are to add two companies to the regiments of infantry, I was in hopes that they would have raised some new regiments, as in that case we might have got you a majority; and I consulted Burgoyne, and other officers, who declared at once, that it would not have been improper to leave America on those terms, as an officer fights chiefly for rank, (not for liberty, or love to their country.) But for the present they do not talk of raising regiments. I have written very strongly to Gen. Howe: we hear for certain that he is to be your commander in chief. If he could make you one of his aids de camp, it would be of service and credit to you; but I am afraid that he must prefer those that were in the action. That step would delay you no longer in America than the time of business, as you may be sure he will come home the moment he can." The 57th foot goes in the spring to America,—The Parliament meets the 10th (of September). We know little of the politics in England, relative to American matters; but people imagine that there will be a strong armament sent in the spring, (we will be ready for them) which ought to have been at the first appearance of a breach, or not at all.—We have fewer troops in Ireland than the compact by a great number; upon which account Colony intends to move for a repeal of the augmentation bill. I met Harry Johnson, they are recruiting the regiment with all expedition. I hear a vast number of dragoons have turn'd out volunteers to go to America, with all expedition. I suppose in expectation of the forfeited estates; but I believe for that matter the Spanish friends."

Robert Hanson Harrison, Esq; is appointed an Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Washington.

A Gentleman who lately came out of Boston, assures, That the Rebels in Boston, by order of their General, Howe, have taken down the Pulpit and all the pews in the Old South Meeting House, and are using it for a riding school;—this he saw.—Thus, we see the House once set apart for the true worship and service of GOD, turned into a Den of Thieves!

Tuesday last a Privateer from Beverly, took and carried in there a vessel, Richies master, bound from Boston to Annapolis Royal, laden with dry goods, &c. on a trading voyage.

Last week the Privateers from Plymouth, took and carried in there several vessels employed in the service of the ministerial Butchers in Boston: among others, Capt. Jabez Hatch, of Boston.

Thursday last there being a very full tide, just at high water, about 300 of the enemy made a descent, on an island surrounded by water at Lechmere's point, from on board four men of war lying off West Boston, and carried off five or six cows, and two or three horses, with the centries on the island. Our troops being eager to get at them, some of them waded breast high in water, to get over to the enemy, who on seeing our people coming to attack them, soon decamped; and (by a deserter last Friday night from Boston) we hear, with the loss of 17 killed and wounded.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this Colony adjourn'd to Wednesday the 29th of November instant, then to meet at the Meeting House in this town.

N. E. W. P. O. R. T. November 6.

Early last Saturday morning one Coggeshall, being somewhat drunk or crazy, went on the long wharf, and turned up his back-side towards the bomb brig in this harbour, using some insulting words; upon which the brig fired two four pound shot at him; one of which went through the roof of Mr. Hammond's store on the said wharf, and

lodged in Mr. Samuel Johnston's distillery, at the N. E. part of the Cove, within the long wharf. The man was soon after taken up, and sent out of town.

The Honourable General Assembly, in their present session, have ordered 500 men to be immediately raised and embodied, for the defence of this colony.

PROVIDENCE, November 11.

Colony of Rhode Island, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An ACT for the Punishment of Persons who shall be found guilty of holding a treasonous Correspondence with the Ministry of Great Britain, or any of their Officers or Agents, or of supplying the Ministerial Army or Navy that now is, or may be employed in America, against the United Colonies, with Provisions, Cannon, Arms, Ammunition, or warlike or naval Stores, or of acting as Pilots on board any of their Ships or Vessels.

WHEREAS the ministry of Great Britain have, for several years past, steadily pursued a plan for subduing the inhabitants of the British colonies in America to an absolute, unconditional state of Slavery, and have proceeded at length to the burning of our towns, and spreading destruction and slaughter, as far as it hath been in their power, through the country, in a manner totally inconsistent with the practice of civilized nations, and unworthy of the reputation formerly sustained by British troops: And whereas the aforesaid colonies have been reduced to the fatal necessity of taking up arms, in defence of those inestimable rights and liberties which they derive from the unerring laws of nature, and the fundamental principles of the British constitution, and which they cannot resign but with their lives: And whereas several of the inhabitants of the said colonies, lost to every generous sentiment of liberty, of love to their country, and posterity, have kept up a traitorous correspondence with, and supplied the ministerial troops and navy, and some of them have acted as pilots on board their ships and vessels, whereby the safety and liberty of the said colonies may be greatly endangered.

Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That if any of the inhabitants of the said colonies within this colony, or any of the inhabitants of this colony, within any other colony, shall be found guilty of holding a traitorous correspondence with the ministry of Great Britain, or any of their officers or agents, or of supplying the ministerial army or navy that now is, or may be, employed in America, against the United Colonies, with provisions, cannon, arms, ammunition or warlike or naval stores, or of acting as pilots on board any of their ships or vessels, he or they so offending, shall suffer the pains of death, as in cases of felony, and shall forfeit his lands, goods, and chattels, to the colony, to be disposed of by the General Assembly as they shall think fit, all necessary charges of prosecution, condemnation, and execution, being first deducted: And that all offences against this act shall be cognizable before the superior court of judicature, court of admiralty and general goal delivery, of this colony. The negotiation and treaty of the town council with Captain Wallace, respecting the supplying the ships of war stationed in the harbour of Newport, and the regulation thereof by the commanding officer, allowed of by this General Assembly at this present session, to be excepted out of this act.

And be it further enacted by this General Assembly, That this act be in force in ten days after the rising of this Assembly, and that the same be published in the Providence Gazette, and Newport Mercury.

Nov. 6. A true copy.

Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

The House have ordered Twenty Thousand Pounds to be struck, in paper bills of credit, for the public service.

The office of Governor of this Colony having been declared vacant, the General Assembly have appointed the Hon. NICHOLAS COOKE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief; and the Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq; Deputy Governor.

An act has passed the House sequestering the estates of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; late Governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, Gilbert Deblois, Dr. Thomas Moffet, Samuel Sewall, George Rome, Jabez and Benjamin Breton, and several other estates within this colony, the owners of which are avowed enemies to the liberties of America.

The House have granted two hundred pounds lawful money for the support or removal of the poor of Newport.

Thursday last in the afternoon, an engagement happened in the bay, between two Privateer sloops from this place, and a schooner, a bomb ketch, and three tenders, from Newport; the engagement lasted till night, when the enemy's vessels sheered off, and were chased several miles by our cruisers.—Two tenders got back to Newport the same night, one of them much damaged in her sails and rigging. Our vessels received little or no injury.

Mr. HOLT,

IT gave me pleasure to see a scheme in your last paper, proposed by the Committee of this city, for establishing a linen and woolen manufactory, the utility of which is so obvious, that every friend to his country in this city, whose abilities will admit, will no doubt cheerfully become adventurers in the scheme; for not only the necessity we will soon be in for woolen and linen cloth, if our unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America are not soon amicably settled; but the principles of humanity ought to induce us to put the scheme immediately into execution, as it will instantly employ some hundreds of the industrious poor, who are at present in want of the necessities of life; they would then cheerfully eat the bread of industry, and instead of being a burthen to the Community, they would be of infinite service to their country; and while many of our brethren are exposing their lives in support of our civil and religious Liberties, they would be usefully employed, in providing them with necessary clothing; no person need be intimidated from engaging in such a scheme, for I aver it, that this country has many advantages for carrying on the linen manufactory, superior to either Great-Britain or Ireland, which can be fully elucidated. I hope that those Gentlemen who are appointed to receive subscriptions, will not meet with the least difficulty in speedily raising the stipulated sum. I am, Your's, &c.

A Friend to American Manufactury.

In Provincial Congress, 3d November, 1775.

A BRAHAM H. VAN VLECK, having been duly convoked by the General Committee of Association for the City and County of New York, of having violated a Resolution of the Continental Congress, by shipping provisions to Nantucket; and the said Abraham H. Van Vleck, by his petition, having declared his confession for his offence, and his intention for the future to conform to the Resolutions of the Congress, and his desire to make his peace with his countrymen, and to have an opportunity of proving himself a sincere friend to his country:

Resolved, That the said Abraham H. V. Vleck, hath fully satisfied this Congress of his confession for his said offence, and of his intention for the future to act agreeable to the Resolutions of the Congress; and Resolved, That he be again restored to the favourable opinion of his countrymen; and it is hereby recommended, that he be no longer considered or treated as an enemy to his country.

A true copy from the minutes.

16-19 ROBERT BENSON, Sec'y.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward,

LOST from HOOGSUCK FERRY, LA ROW BOAT, about two months ago, is about twenty-four feet long, three feet eleven inches wide, her upper works made of white pine, the rams and wales of white ash, red painted inside and outside, except her wales and rams, are painted white, but much worn—she is square built in her chimes.—Whoever will bring or deliver said Boat to me the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

16-19 HARMANUS TALLMAN.

STOLEN from the subscriber's boat at New-York, on the 1st instant, the following Goods, &c. viz. belonging to John Friend,

1 1/2	Eels check, at	3/10
8	Yards camlet,	1/10
2 1/2	Yards spon check,	4/6
1	Groce shirt buttons,	3/6
3	Pale hose,	1/1
5	Pieces gartering,	4/4

Belonging to the subscriber.

13 Dollars—1 Shirt—1 Pair third hose.

Whoever shall take up the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, with the above goods, or any part of them, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

16-19 JOHN THOMPSON.

STOLEN from Tunis Curser, near Kingbridge, on Saturday night the eleventh of November, a BAY HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, with a star in his forehead, shod before, having one of his fore hoofs split, trot and gallop, his mane and tail only clip; the hair upon his shoulder is grey, wore with a collar —

Whoever takes up and secures the said thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward: And any person or persons that will bring, or secure the said Horse, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

16-19 TUNIS CURSER.

TO BE SOLD,

ON Half of a BOAT with one half of her fenders arrived, who are on with Governor C. He made an attempt to get four boats full of men, consisting of the Green second regiment of York, with loss, took two Indians prisoners. W. Indians, and it is full that must have been a man even wounded.

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### A N E C D O T E S.

**A**BOUT 25 or 30 years ago a Court of Admiralty in London, composed of sundry haughty Lords, and others as proud as Lords, having in some of their judicial proceedings injured an individual, whose business lay before them, he applied for redress to Lord Chief Justice Willes, of the King's Bench, who proceeded in a proper manner to obtain redress to the injured person. The Court of Admiralty extremely offended at the Lord Chief Justice for interfering in opposition to their proceedings, entered into several very high resolves, severely censuring the proceedings of the Lord Chief Justice—declaring that they would suspend business, till he was removed from his office, or had made satisfaction for his offence. All this was published in the papers.—What was done by the King, or how the Chief Justice proceeded, I do not know, not having seen the account, but a short time after, there appeared in the papers, the copy of an address presented to the Lord Chief Justice, from the Court of Admiralty, signed with each of their names, expressed in the most humiliating terms, acknowledging their fault, and praying the Lord Chief Justice to forgive them. To this address his answer is subjoined and published in the papers containing, in substance, the following remarkable expressions, viz.

Gentlemen,

THO' your behaviour to me, might justify a demand of personal satisfaction, yet as I acted in a public capacity, I shall content myself with casking you and the world sensible that whoever attempts to set himself up above the law, however great his character and station, does thereby only degrade himself. An excellent lesson!

**A**KING of England, (I think it was Richard the II) having through the influence of evil Counsellors, levied on his subjects, several arbitrary exactions, whereby great uneasiness and disturbance had arisen, many Petitions were presented and Remonstrances made to him, but as Princes are generally the more obstinate in proportion as they are weak, instead of granting redress, he proceeded to burden his subjects with still more arbitrary and grievous impositions. When the Parliament met, the King was treated with the greatest freedom and boldness of speech—particularly by one Nobleman—the Duke of Cornwall (if I remember right.) He told the King the new tax should not be levied on his estate:—The King said, he would then send his servants to reap his wheat, and sell it for the payment. He assured the King, That whoever sent on that errand, their heads should be sent back to him instead of the tribute. Thou art a Traitor—says the King. Thou art a liar, says the Duke. I am no Traitor. Vide Guthrie's History of England.

**P**HILADELPHIA, November 1. Extract of a letter from General Montgomery dated Camp near St. John's, Nov. 3. 1775.

"**M**Y DEAR GENERAL,

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, the garrison surrendered last night. This morning we take possession.—Tomorrow I hope the prisoners will set off. Inclosed you have the capitulation, which I hope will meet with your approbation and that of the Congress. I have ventured to permit an officer or two to go to their families, which are in some districts at Montreal, upon their parole. They cannot do us any harm, and there would have been a degree of inhumanity in refusing them.

"When we had played on the fort some hours from our battery of four twelve pounders on the N. W. and another of two four pounders on the East side, some prisoners arrived, who had been taken in action with Governor Carlton at Longueuil. He made an attempt to land with thirty-four boats full of men. Warner's detachment, consisting of the Green Mountain Boys and second regiment of Yorkers, repulsed them with loss, took two Indians and two Canadians prisoners. We have buried three Indians, and it is supposed many in the boats must have been killed.—We had not a man even wounded. This I believe is his last effort.

"One of the abovementioned prisoners I sent into the fort, to inform Major Preston of the circumstances of the action, that he might judge what prospect he could have of relief. It had the desired effect. The garrison having been on half allowance for some time.

"I am making the necessary preparations to proceed immediately down to Montreal by way of La Prairie, as the enemy have armed vessels in the Sorel.

"Several men of rank in Canada are among the prisoners. I have permitted them to remain at Crown Point, till the re-

turn of two gentlemen, they sent to their friends for money, &c. They pleaded hard to return home, but they are too dangerous to let loose again.

"Col. Easton and Major Brown with that corps, and Mr. Livingston, with I believe a thousand Canadians, are going towards the mouth of the Sorel, and pushing Col. Allen McClean before them. McClean had many Canadians, but they joined through fear of fire and sword.

"I send you a list of the Artillery—a good deal of Artillery Stores, but we have not time to ascertain them. I am, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD MONTGOMERY."

*St. John's, November 3, 1775.*

"Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, and Mortars in the North and South Forts at this place.

<b>BRASS.</b>	Twenty four pounders	Two,
	Twelve ditto	One,
Six ditto	Four,	
Four ditto	Two,	
Three ditto	Eight,	
Eight Inch Howitz	Two,	
Nine pounders	Six,	
Eight ditto	One,	
Six ditto	Eleven,	
Five ditto	One,	
Four ditto	One,	
Three ditto	Two.	
<b>MORTARS.</b>	Five and a half	Three,
	Four and two fifths	Four.

*Published by order of Congress.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

*November 16.* A private letter by Capt. Collins, lately arrived from London, says, that on the 19th of August, Gen. Haldiman, was cloathed with his Majesty two hours, giving him a state of the American Colonies, and that in the course of the conversation his Majesty expressed his resolution in these memorable words, "I am unalterably determined, at every hazard, and at the risk of every consequence, to COMPEL THE COLONIES TO ABSOLUTE SUBMISSION."

**N E W - Y O R K**, November 23.

By a letter received on the 20th instant, it appeared, that Captain Harris, belonging to Poughkeepsie, had actually enlisted a number of Recruits for the Ministerial army, and that he was then at Nassau Ferry; upon which Colonel McDougal, on the same night, with a number of friends to their Country, went over, in order to take him. They searched a number of houses, but to no purpose, till they came to Degrushe's Ferry, where they found him in an upper room in a posture to defend himself, which appeared by two pistols lying on his bed, close by his side, loaded and primed, which however as they came upon him unexpectedly, he had no opportunity to use.—They took with him two of his men, and brought them all safe to New York, where they are now under a strict guard.

The Watertown Paper of the 13th Inst. contains an ACT of the Legislature of Massachusetts Bay, entitled, An ACT for encouraging the fitting out of armed Vessels, to defend the Sea Coast of America, and for erecting a Court to try and condemn all Vessels that shall be found infesting the same. Also, an ACT for paying the Minute Men, Volunteers, &c. who were present at the Battle of Lexington, according to their Rank, the Distance they came &c.

We are assured that Major Skeene the younger, who was released from close confinement, on his parole of honour, lately made his escape from Connecticut, and got to Croton's river, whence, for half a jee, he procured a fellow to put him on board the Asia man of war, where he arrived last Monday, and still remains. As Roman Catholic principles have lately become fashionable with the British ministry, perhaps this gentleman may think that no faith is to be kept with heretics, as the ministry deem those to be in polities, who assert their rights and freedom, and are ready to risk their lives, in defence of the English constitution, and those principles on which the King holds his crown, and the English laws and government were established.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Glasgow, to his Son in this City, dated Aug. 22.*

"The Old Highland Watch, who were stationed in Ireland, upon being ordered to Boston, they all refused going, to a Man, and declared they would not go and fight against their Brethren, who last war fought and conquered by their Side."

*Extract of a letter from St. John's Camp, north side of St. John's, Nov. 4, 1775.*

"Since my last letter, Gen. Carlton has been defeated near Longueuil, (a place almost opposite Montreal) by Colonel Warner; our men were 300 in number, and the enemy consisted of 800 men, commanded by Carlton himself. Colonel Warner had a four pounder, which did not a little contribute to his victory, by pouring grape shot in the enemy's boats, who were suffered to come very near the shore, before they fired

at them.—The boat Carlton was in sunk, but he escaped with a ducking; they landed but a few, some of which were taken prisoners.—Another paragraph in the same letter.—On Friday morning we marched into the Fort, but upon our entrance, what havock had our shot made with their houses, a very elegant large stone house, full of holes, great breaches in it, and the chimneys all to pieces;—their brick houses were rather worse, where they were obliged to bury themselves under ground to save themselves from our shot."

Part of a letter from George Granville, to William Henry, Earl of Bath, at the Camp in Flanders, September 4th, 1771.

*My dear Lord,*

"In a country subject to revolutions, what passes for loyalty to day, may be traitor to-morrow:—But I make great difference between real and nominal treason.—In the quarrel of the houses of York and Lancaster, both sides were proclaimed traitors, as the other prevailed: Even under Cromwell's usurpation, all who adhered to the King were proclaimed traitors, and suffered as such: But this makes no alteration in the thing itself: It may be enacted treason to call black white, and white black: but black will be black, and white will be white, in spite of all the legislators in the world.

There can be no doubt about allegiance, unless princes become Tyrants, and then they cease to be Kings: They will no longer be respected as God's vicegerents, who violate the laws they were sworn to protect.—The preacher may tell us of passive obedience; that Tyrants are to be patiently suffered, as scourge in the hand of a righteous God, to chastise a sinful nation; and to be submitted to, like plagues, famines, and such like judgments from above. Such doctrine were it true, could only serve, to mislead ill judging Princes into a false security:—Men are not to be reasoned out of their senses: Human nature and self-preservation will eternally arm against slavery and oppression.

It is therefore not to be supposed, that even the weakest Prince would run that hazard, unless seduced by advice wickedly palliated by evil counsellors. Nero himself under the influence of a good ministry, was the mildest, the most gracious and best beloved of the emperor; the most fanguine, the most profigate and the most abhorred, under a bad one. A Prince may be deceived, or mistaken, in the choice of his favourites; but he has this advantage, he is sure to hear of it from the voice of the public. If then he is deaf, he seems to take upon himself, the blame and odium of those actions, which were chargeable before, but upon his advisers."

Among the articles omitted for want of room, are the following, viz.

From the Philadelphia Papers.

*Resolves of the Continental Congress, Nov. 7, containing additions, alterations or amendments, to be made in the rules and regulations of the continental army.* Among these resolvs are the following, viz.

All persons convicted of holding a traitorous correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy.—Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in the regiment, troop or company, to which he belongs, or in any other regiment, troop or company of the continental forces, either by land or sea, or in any party, post, detachment or guard, on any pretence whatsoever.—Any officer or soldier, who shall desert to the enemy, and afterwards be taken, shall suffer death, or such other punishment, as a general court martial shall direct:—Whatever officer or soldier shall misbehave before the enemy, or shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, shall suffer death.—Several other offences are to be punished by mulcts, cashiering, and whipping.

The speech of His Excellency William Franklin, Esq; Governor of the province of New-Jersey, to the General Assembly, convened at Burlington, on the 16th instant, (with a letter containing some remarks thereon)

The prisoners lately taken at St. John's, in Canada, are to be quartered at York, Lancaster, and Reading, in Pennsylvania.—Several reports circulated about town, concerning Colonel Arnold, and his detachment, appear to be utterly void of foundation.—Our last accounts from Cambridge mention the arrival of upwards of 500 transports at Boston, and that it was expected Howe, Burgoyne, &c. would soon make another attempt to get a little elbow room.

*[The Occasional Remarke too late for this Week's Paper.]*

**T O BE SOLD,**

A VERY fine three quarter Blood STALLION, full fifteen Hands high, of a dark bay Colour, five Years old, and very gay.—Inquire of the Printer.

16-19

WHEN an opposition is made to a useful discovery, and the facts in support of it are not only misrepresented but denied, to the injury of a man's character as well as person, it is to be presumed every honest man will excuse a person under such circumstances, if he takes the liberty to lay before the public, some real facts in vindication of himself, with this view beg leave to present the following.

ENGLEBART KEMMENA.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

8:2,

**A**s of the cancer, I have thought proper to give you the following true account of its operation since I first perceived it. A small lump appeared in my lip, which increasing I applied to a Surgeon, who told me it was the Cancer, and undertook to cure it; but it still grew worse and became ulcerated: I then applied to several, but to no purpose. My whole lip then became affected, when I had the good fortune to hear of you, and by your assistance am perfectly cured. You have my leave to advertise this. Am your humble servant,

THOMAS POTTS.

Stanford, New-England, 22 Sept. 1775.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

8:2,

**A**FTER the disengagement I met with from a Surgeon of the first practice in your City, I have reason to thank God, that I was sent to you, at whose hands I have experienced a cure of one of the worst of disorders. Our family was much surprised at finding a lump so large taken out by a plaster; especially situated as it was, between the tendons of my neck: They never before believed that the King's evil could be cured, now happily convinced, join with me in praying for your long life. I remain your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN VAN VORNERS,

Somerset County, New-Jersey, 21st May, 1775.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

8:2,

**H**APPY under God in being relieved of so dangerous a disorder as the King's evil, by your skill permit me to return you many thanks, although the tumor was as large as an hen's egg, and very painful; it now remains perfectly smooth and easy, without the least appearance of returning: The mildness of the operation much exceeded my expectation. That people may know in such cases where to find relief, you are at liberty to advertise this.

JOHN SMITH,

New-York, at Mr. Vredenborg's in Maiden-Lane, 19 Nov. 1775.

**A**s Mrs. STAELS has sustained much loss by the decline of her scholars this calamitous season, and the tuition of children is now become so precarious, she proposes leaving off the last of April, next; and therefore deems it requisite to give previous notice to all her employers, who's children are not yet returned, in order that they may send them to make up their quarters, as she expects to be paid according to custom; especially as there is likely to be an just impediment respecting their attendance this winter. And those who are disposed to obtain what learning they can for their offspring, as little may be expected in the country, (if they should be reduced to go here again next spring) would do right, while they may, "To take time by the forelock, and lose no opportunity that may afford them all possible improvement." [16-19]

**D**AVID PURDY and STEPHEN WIGGINS, hating, by their conduct, rendered themselves obnoxious to the good people of his country, and highly offend the Friends to the Liberties of America, for which they are very sorry and humbly ask the pardon of the public, and promise from henceforth to behave themselves as friends to our oppressed Country, and hereby declare to shew their willingness on all occasions to support the just cause in which the Americans are now engaged, for the preservation of our Liberties, and do confess that this acknowledgment be published in the public prints.

DAVID M. PURDY,

Mark.

STEPHEN WIGGINS.

Ulster County, November 7, 1775.

To be SOLD or EXCHANGED,

For a HOUSE in New-York,

**A** SMALL CONVENIENT FARM, lying 2 miles up the North River, and two west of it, containing 120 acres of Land, with forty, under good improvement, a good quantity of meadow land situated and to clear, with a good dwelling house, a fine young orchard.—It is situated at the meeting of four roads, and is therefore well suited for a merchant, tradesman, or any public business, suitable for a country life.—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

STEPHEN CASE.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 9th, 1775.

N. B. He has also other places for SALE or EXCHANGE as aforesaid.

16-19

To be exchanged for a House in New-York,

or SOLD,

**A** Convenient FARM, lying 2 miles up the North River, and two miles west of it, containing 120 acres of land, part of which is under good improvement, well watered with living springs, arable and meadow land, sufficient for a large flock, and near a public landing on the river; a good dwelling house, well finished, barn and other out houses, fit and commodious for a farmer, trader, or gentleman. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, as above mentioned, may know further, by applying to me the subscriber, living on the premises.

ABRAHAM PERKINS.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 10, 1775.

16-19

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th day of November instant, a Servant Man, named LUCAS WINEROOP, by trade a Gunsmith, five feet eleven inches high, marked with the small pox, lean in flesh, one high shoulder than the other, straight brown hair and blue eyes; had on a brown coat, buckskin breeches, an old beaver hat.—Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to his Master, or secures him in any good, so to his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JAMES WEEKS, living in

Fishkill, Rensselaer County, Dutchess County</

POET'S CORNER.

*On a late Proclamation.*

REBELS! Americans disclaim  
The last relation to that name,  
And send it back from whence it came.

To none who fight and freedom prize  
The odious name, with truth, applies,  
And he who calls them rebels, lies.

This Day is Published,  
And now selling by Robert Bell, Printer, and Bookseller, next door to St. Paul's Church, Third Street, Philadelphia.—Also in NEW YORK, by WILLIAM GREEN, Bookseller and Bookseller in Maiden Lane, Complete in THREE Volumes with new Binding, (Price Thirty six Shillings, Pennsylvania Currency.)

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS;  
An Inquiry into publick Errors, Defects, and Abilities. Illustrated by, and established upon Facts and Remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern.

Calculated to draw the timely attention of Government and people, to a due consideration of the peculiarity, and the means of reforming those errors, defects, and abilities of authorizing the constitution, and saving the state. By J. BURGH. Gentleman; Author of the Dignity of Human Nature and other Works.

The American EDITOR, to his COUNTRYMEN.  
In this work, are freely and fully exhibited, by the most able politicians, and the greatest legislators of ancient and modern times; the errors and corruptions of those governments, which always hath, and for ever will, bring ruin and destruction upon the liberties of mankind.

The inhabitants of Britain, whose organs of right are become so very dim, that their rulers daily deceive them, with the shadow, instead of the substance; are throughout the whole, held up as woful and convincing mentors; Now, and by what means, the royal, ministerial, and Parliamentary managers, rejoice, tempt, and bribe the people to commit suicide on their own liberties, and afterwards hang them in chains of everlasting slavery, for the great crime of believing place-men and pensioners, ever intended, or were capable of intending any good to them, or their country. Americans, behold them! They are the most effectually gibbed; and these they are likely to remain, almost unpitied. Because dear bought experience, hath taught those whose faculties of seeing, as well as of feeling, are not entirely extinguished; that the immediate extirpation, and absolute abolition of all exorbitant incomes, even of the King, as well as those near him, is the only probable, or possible way, to keep men virtuous citizens, and to make the liberties of any country perfect!

For no man should ever be admitted near the helm of government; except those honest and exalted beings, whose chief action is foul, artful and, is continually pervaded with a love of honour, liberty, and their country. The felicitas of the world, along with all those who are confesses of possessing, either bad or narrow souls, will tell us, these are obsolete words, that have no meaning. We shall leave that to a future determination, after inferring and averring, they may and ought, in plain English, to mean a constant attention, and an invariable attachment to the good of the whole community.

The painful of the work at this important period, will be attended with the most voluntary and certain advantages, if the inhabitants of America, will be so rational, as to act wisely, in taking warning from the folly of others, by permitting no ministerial extravagancies to enter into their plan. They will then start fair, for laying a sure foundation, that freedom shall last for many generations; and the great expense of blood and treasure, which the present grand conflict must cost, will be soon measured, by the infatuated ministry of Britain, continuing to persist, in the ignominious attempt of making FREEMEN—SLAVES.

The American Physicians, who wish to arrive at the Top of their Profession; are informed, that the great Professor Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica; containing the very cream of Physic, are now selling by said BELL of Philadelphia; also by said GREEN, of New-York.—Price Five Dollars.

All Sorts of BINDING executed in the best and neatest manner, on the shortest notice, by said W. GREEN.

For the BENEFIT of the PUBLIC. THIS is to give NOTICE, that I now ride in the service of the Constitutional Party, on each side of Hudson's river to Albany, leaving New-York every Thursday, and also Albany, and as it may be of service to the Public, to know the stages I stop at to leave News-papers and letters, I here insert them.—On the east side, at John Fowler's, Fresh water; Cook's, at Kingsbridge; Owles, Capt. Purdy's; Warren's, Pechskill's; Weeks, Fishkill's; Kilts, Poughkeepsie; Barrack's, Staatsburgh; Ewart, Bogardus; Ryneck; Elmer; Tympos, ditto, Capt. Tallier; Thomas, Bell, Manor house; Capt. Connyns, Claverack; Widow Vanaplen; Vanburen, Kinderhook; Half-Way-House, Albany.—West-side, at Heron's Ferry; Campbell's, Hackensack; Hopper's, Sidman's, Smith's, Mandeville's, Silversmith, White, New Windsor, Waggoners, Newburgh, Capt. Smith, Capt. Merritt's, Capt. Wood's, Capt. Denos, Capt. Bogardus, Trumpos, Brandos, Vanvictors, Aya, Cockrocks, Hackcallings, at ditto, Coesman's, Mills, Albany.

ALBANY RIDER.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE; Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

To be SOLD,

And entered upon immediately.

A LOT of Land containing about five acres, wherein is a good convenient dwelling house and barn, with an orchard of good bearing apple trees, situated in the town of Oysterbay, on Long-Island, and Province of New-York, very convenient for a merchant, tavern, or mechanic, being in the most populous part of the town, opposite the church, and about half a mile from a public landing, where boats attend weekly from New-York. Whoever may incline to purchase the same, may apply to Benjamin Underhill, in the City of New-York; or Silvanus Townsend, (at Crader, Swamp, on Long-Island,) by whom an indisputable title will be given.

November 1st, 1775.

WOODWARD & KIPP,

REQUEST those who are indebted to them, (such in particular as have been tardy) to make immediate payment, either to themselves in New-York, or to their Clerk at New-Haven, in Connecticut, at the house of Mr Isaac Jones.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A HOUSE and lot of Land, situated on Morris-Town Green, in the County of Morris, and Province of New-Jersey, contiguous, and next to the dwelling house and lot of land of Abraham Ogen, Esq. The house is not large, but well finished, with four fire-places; one upper room has a fire-place, and another of equal dimensions may be made on the same floor at a small expence. There are two rooms on the under floor, one of which is papered, and the other whitewashed and painted generally, and the kitchen convenient and complete, together with a large store-hous adjoining, elegantly adapted for a merchant, or any person in publick business. The lot of land contains three acres, well fenced, and in good repair, with a thriving young orchard, all grafted together with a green house, pigeons house, and an excellent garden. It is well known to be an excellent stand for business, and elegantly situated for convenience, profit, prospect and pleasure; and lately occupied by James McBrade, merchant, and is now the property of the subscriber, living at Brooklyn Ferry, opposite New-York, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

THOMAS IVORY.

Nov. 12th, 1775.

ON Wednesday the 6th of December next, will be sold at the Publick Vendue, or any time before at Private sale, and entered upon the first day of May next, an excellent FARM, containing 200 acres of land, exceeding natural for wheat, Indian corn and pasture, lying in a healthy, dry situation, about two miles to the westward of Jamaica, on Long-Island, on both sides of the publick road leading to the New-York ferry.—It is finely timbered and watered, with a good piece of land meadow, joining on Jamaica bay, where there is excellent yowling, fishing, clamming and oystering.

The said farm are two large old orchards, and a young one every tree of the latter grafted with the best fruit that could be produced; Newtown pippins, golden russets, spuceberries, bow apples, damsons, etc. Pears, peaches, plums, Morello, and black walnut trees in great plenty, a well of excellent water before the door, two dwelling houses, a barn, barrack, two Indian corn cribs, a kitchen, smoke house, fowl house and house of office; a cellar to each dwelling house, and milk cellar, all well kured; there is also a large garden with gravel walks, one quarter of which pleases his neighbour as any in the province.—The farm belongs to the estate of Dr. John Innis deceased, and an indisputable title will be given for the same, by the executors of his last will and testament, PETER INNIS.

JAMES INNIS.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold, all the movables belonging to said estate, such as butter, candles, soap, jades, wooden furniture, farming utensils, books, medicines, surgeon's instruments, for furniture, a bell and several pieces of excellent old mahogany, also, two canes and a long boat.

A. S. to be sold by the Executors aforesaid, and to be entered upon the first day of May next, another very excellent FARM, containing 200 acres of land, including meadow, well timbered, situated in the County of Westchester, three miles from the town of Rye, two and one half from one landing, and four from another; where plenty of lobsters, black and other fish, may be had in their season. The land is most excellent for grain and pasture, a brook running through it, which is never dry. On the farm, is a very large orchard of extraordinary fruit, a good garden, with plum, peach and cherry trees. There is an orange-tree, which commands a fine prospect of the sound and lands adjacent; the house is two stories high, and has five rooms on the lower floor. There are also two kitchens, a cellar, milk room, corn crib, chair house and barn. Executed of

JAMES INNIS.

PEPER INNIS, & Executors.

New-York, November the 12th, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

UNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday morning the tenth instant, two eleven lads, by trade nail makers, named JAMES MURRAY,

and JAMES LEFFRAY MURRAY, about no

years of age, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes,

blond curled hair, swarthy complexion, speaks

dark, has the scoliosis, had on when he went

away, a light coloured winter coat, brown cloth

waldegate, light calico breeches, blue yarn stockings, check shirt, black handcrisps, new shoes, plumbuck buckles, new sets of James Jeffray

about 9 or 10 years of age, five feet three or

four inches high, had on when he went away, a light coloured set of fulin clothes, brown ribbed stockings, new shoes, a pair of silver plated thimbles, white shirt, black handcrisps, new silk hat, brown curled hair, small blue eyes, down look, speaks broad Scotch. Whoever takes up

the said persons and brings them to their master, or

seizes them in any of the Majesty's ports, so that

their master may have them again, shall have the

above reward, or four pounds for each, and all

reasonable charges paid by

HENRY UTTICE.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are forbid

to harbour or carry them off at their port.

The above servants came to this place in the ship

sharp, from Greenwich in Scotland, about 26

months ago.

JOHN HOLT.

12-13

READY MONEY  
For any Quantity, large or small, of  
Old COPPER and BRASS,  
By JAMES BYERS,  
In WALL STREET. 14-7

READY Money given for POT and  
Pearl-Ashes, and Bees Wax, by  
13-16 THOMAS PEARSALL.

To be Sold at private SALE,

And Entered upon immediately.

A HUMBLE and commodious Situation of Doctor John Hill, adjoining the Walkill meeting-house, in Ulster county, with 10 acres of land contiguous to the house. The house is elegant and commodious, and would in all respects suit any person who would incline to carry on any publick business, or any Gentleman who is fond of a country life, it being situated in the center of a rich and populous neighborhood, where several of the most publick roads in the country intersect each other at a small distance from the house.—Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms of sale, by enquiring at Mr. William Adams, Druggist and Apothecary in New-York, or at said Doctor Hill's, living on the premises.

N. B. Some small families who may incline to retire from the city, to a place of safety, during the troubled state of our publick affairs, can be conveniently supplied with good lodgings at said hills.

14-17

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Possession of the subscriber, living in Smithtown, Long-Island, on Saturday evening the 21st instant, A Light Sorrel HORSE, about 24 hands high, nine years old, very long body, and short legs, white face, goes something stiff in his neck and legs, some white feet, a stout horse. The above Reward will be given to any person that secures both Thief and Horse, if the Horse only TWO DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid by

14-17 NATHANIEL PLATT.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber living in the township of Hemeld, Long-Island, Two Negro Men, each about 19 years of age, and of a middling size, the one named MICHAEL, the other FRANCIS.—Michael, is a handsome black fellow, wore his hair tied behind, had on and took with him a short brown and a green coat, white Russet breeches, two home spun coarse blankets, and sundry other articles of clothing.—Francis, is a thin faced fellow of a yellowish cast, had on a bearkin short coat and vest, peacock buttons and striped breeches.—It is supposed they went off in a small craft, on Monday morning the fifth instant.—A reasonable Reward will be paid to any person who takes up and secures one or both of them, besides all charges, paid by Capt. JOHN WOOLEY.

14-17 HENRY WOOLEY.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in New-York, on the tenth of October last, an Apprentice lad, named MOSES BADGLEY, a shoemaker by trade, about 19 years of age, five feet high, thick, well set, fresh colour'd, short black curled hair, had on a blue cambric coat, strip'd silk vest, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, old worn shoes.—It is supposed they went off on Monday morning the fifth instant.—The Reward will be paid to any person who takes up and secures him, to his Master, Joseph Badgley, in Turkey, New-Jersey.—Whoever takes up and runaway, and leaves him, to Elizabeth Town, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN HANCOCK.

14-17 All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said servant, as they will answer it at their peril.

14-17 CALER HETFIELD.

WILLIAM and SARAH LONG.

HVE Removed their BOARDING SCHOOL from New York, to the Houle, late Mr. Jacob Ricketts, between the Old Point and Elizabeth Town, where YOUNG LADIES, are gently boarded, and educated in different branches of useful and polite Learning.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.

Professor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

14-17 As there are but a small number printed, of this useful, and at this time highly necessary work, Notice is hereby given to all persons, who desire any of the BOOKS, that if they do not apply soon, they will probably be disappointed.

Information Wanted.

OF the Hoop Springfield-galley, burthen about sixteen tons, three years old, slender built, with second hand sails; hath been employed above two years in carrying Oysters and Clams out of the bay, on the south side of Long-Island, and owned until June last, equally between the subscriber and John Rider, both of Brook Haven on Long-Island; but said Rider in June last, sold his half of said ship to Jenkins Jones, while my half was in the care of Capt. Jones, immediately after which purchase, the said Jenkins Jones, for various reasons, was suspected of an intention of running away with my half of said ship, Springfield-galley; and therefore was, by myself and Capt. Jones, forewarned and admonished, not to do it, but he took an opportunity, about the middle of June last, when Capt. Jones was abroad at Brook Haven, and went off with her, taking with him a hand, his brother Nehemiah Jones, a lad about 15 years old, since which he has not returned, nor sent me any account of himself or said ship, that I have received. But I am informed he has been at New-York and other places with said ship, pretending he was sole owner, and trying to sell the whole of her at an undervalue.

These are therefore, to forewarn all persons, not to buy or hire of him, more than his half of said ship, nor furnish him with any thing on account of me, or the ship, as I will not pay any debt he may contract. And I do hereby deserve him, or whoever hath possession of her, to return her to me immediately; and I do hereby desire any person, that can give me information of him or said ship, to do it, for which I promise a reasonable re-

ward.

14-17 EBENEZER MEAD.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscriber, or to Jacob Rhinelander, and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROOKS, jun. Executor.

SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

14-17 New-York, August 20, 1775.

COFFEE-HOUSE;

Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings

four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.